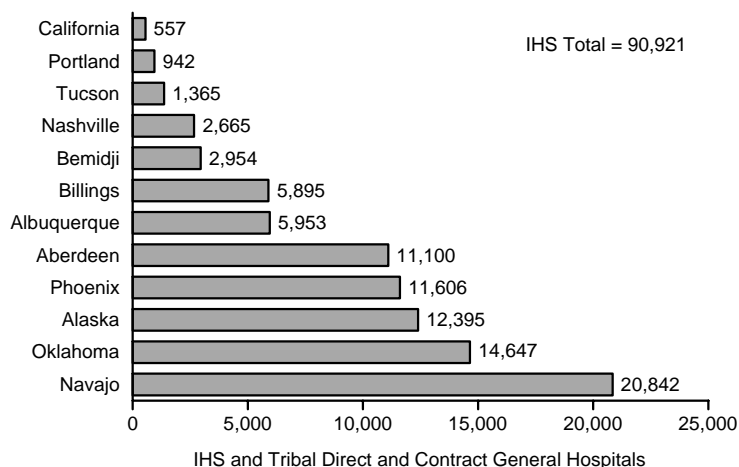


# PART V—Patient Care Statistics

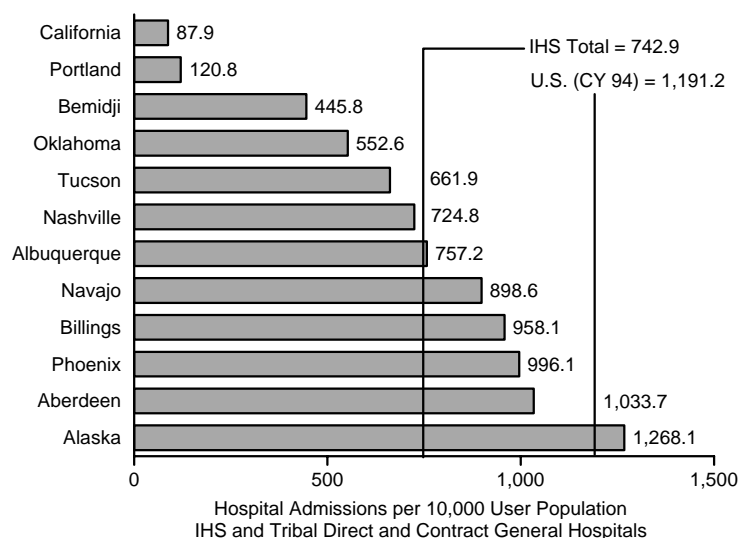
**Chart 5.1**  
**Number of Admissions, FY 1994**

In FY 1994, there were about 91,000 admissions to IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals. Approximately 39 percent of these admissions were in 2 IHS Areas, Navajo (20,842) and Oklahoma (14,647).



**Chart 5.2**  
**Hospital Admission Rates, FY 1994**

The IHS admission rate of 742.9 admissions per 10,000 user population in FY 1994 was 38 percent lower than the U.S. rate of 1,191.2 in CY 1994. The IHS Area rates ranged from 87.9 in California, where the IHS provides little inpatient care, to 1,268.1 in Alaska.



## Table 5.1

# Number and Rate of Admissions

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1994

U.S. Short-Stay Community Hospitals, CY 1994

	Total admission rate <sup>1</sup>	Total admissions	IHS admissions		Tribal admissions	
			Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
<b>U.S. All Races</b>	<b>1,191.2</b>	<b>30,843 <sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>All IHS Areas</b>	<b>742.9</b>	<b>90,921</b>	<b>60,950</b>	<b>16,458</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>5,102</b>
Aberdeen	1,033.7	11,100	7,146	3,768	—	186
Alaska	1,268.1	12,395	5,472	222	5,632	1,069
Albuquerque	757.2	5,953	4,618	1,335	—	—
Bemidji	445.8	2,954	1,085	408	—	1,461
Billings	958.1	5,895	3,077	2,429	—	389
California	87.9	557	—	—	—	557
Nashville	724.8	2,665	851	219	914	681
Navajo	898.6	20,842	18,850	1,992	—	—
Oklahoma	552.6	14,647	9,451	3,032	1,865	299
Phoenix	996.1	11,606	9,730	1,808	—	68
Portland	120.8	942	—	942	—	—
Tucson	661.9	1,365	670	303	—	392

<sup>1</sup> Number of admissions per 10,000 populations.

<sup>2</sup> Number of admissions in thousands.

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)

Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

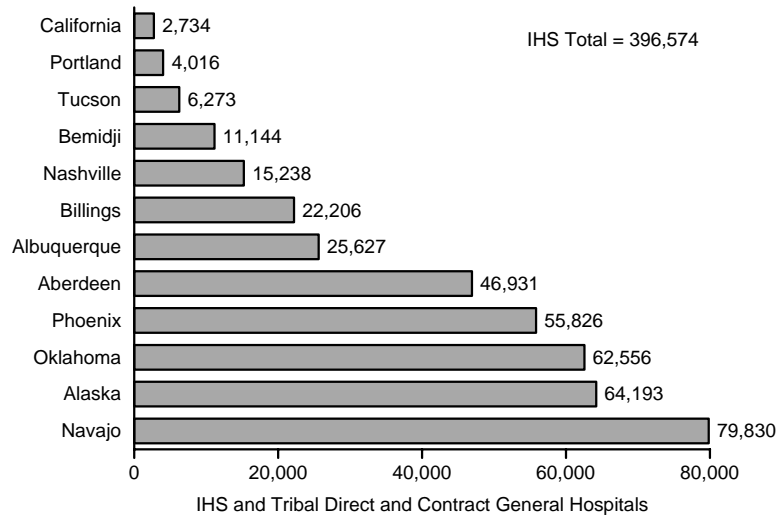
U.S.: Unpublished Data, NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey Branch



## Chart 5.3

### Number of Hospital Days, FY 1994

The number of inpatient days in IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was about 397,000 in FY 1994. The number varied considerably among the IHS Areas, ranging from 2,734 in California to 79,830 in Navajo.



**Table 5.3**  
**Number of Hospital Days**

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1994



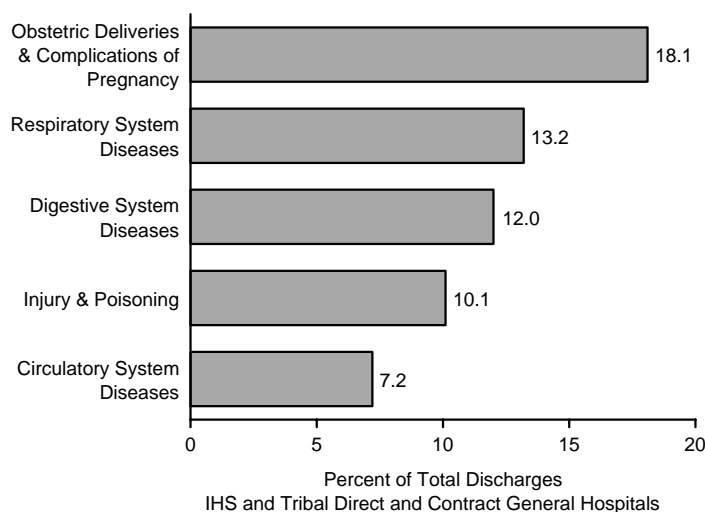
	Total days	IHS days		Tribal days	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
<b>All IHS Areas</b>	<b>396,574</b>	<b>258,604</b>	<b>80,254</b>	<b>36,508</b>	<b>21,208</b>
Aberdeen	46,931	28,243	17,936	—	752
Alaska	64,193	35,552	1,247	23,972	3,422
Albuquerque	25,627	20,191	5,436	—	—
Bemidji	11,144	3,900	1,658	—	5,586
Billings	22,206	9,204	11,531	—	1,471
California	2,734	—	—	—	2,734
Nashville	15,238	5,135	1,094	5,033	3,976
Navajo	79,830	69,883	9,947	—	—
Oklahoma	62,556	35,323	17,675	7,503	2,055
Phoenix	55,826	47,047	8,624	—	155
Portland	4,016	—	4,016	—	—
Tucson	6,273	4,126	1,090	—	1,057

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services  
 IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)  
 Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services  
 Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

## Chart 5.4 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

All IHS Areas, FY 1994

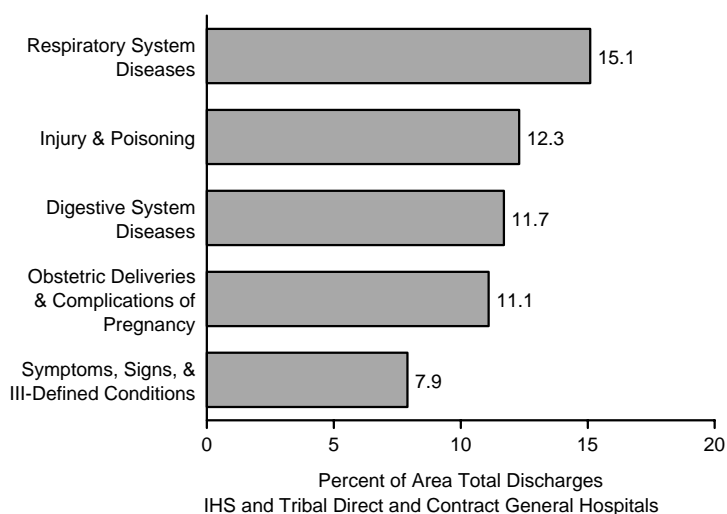
In FY 1994, 18.1 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.2 percent.



## Chart 5.5 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Aberdeen Area, FY 1994

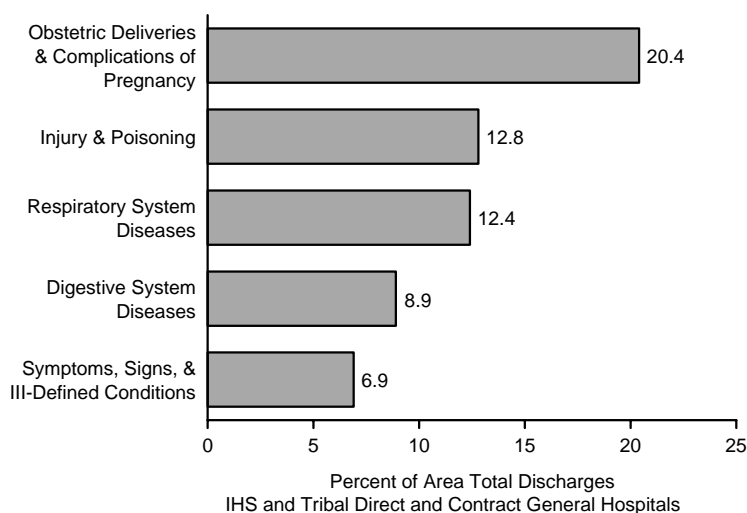
For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1994, 15.1 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 12.3 percent.



## Chart 5.6 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Alaska Area, FY 1994

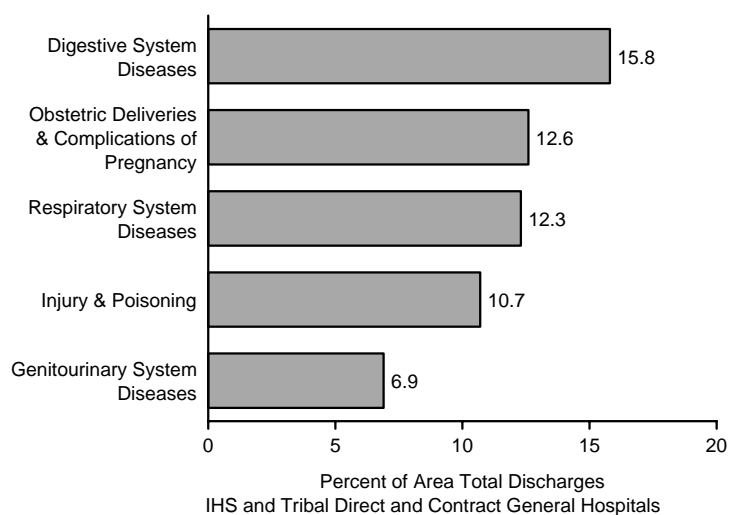
For the Alaska Area in FY 1994, 20.4 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 12.8 percent.



## Chart 5.7 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Albuquerque Area, FY 1994

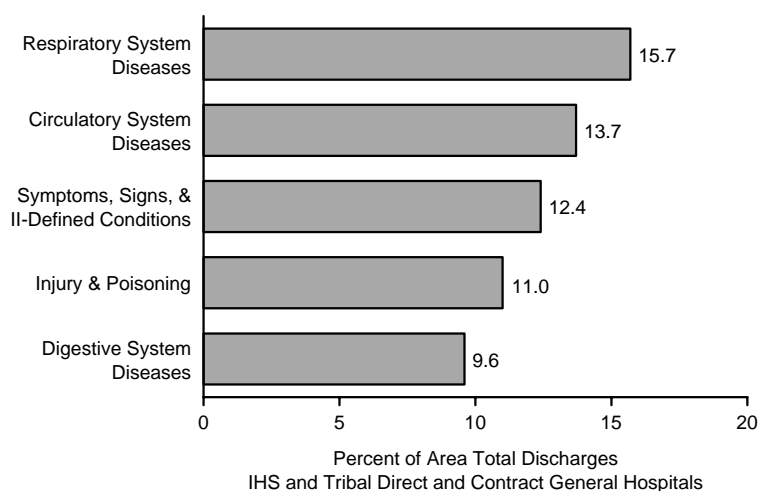
For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1994, 15.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to digestive system diseases. This was followed by obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium at 12.6 percent.



## Chart 5.8 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Bemidji Area, FY 1994

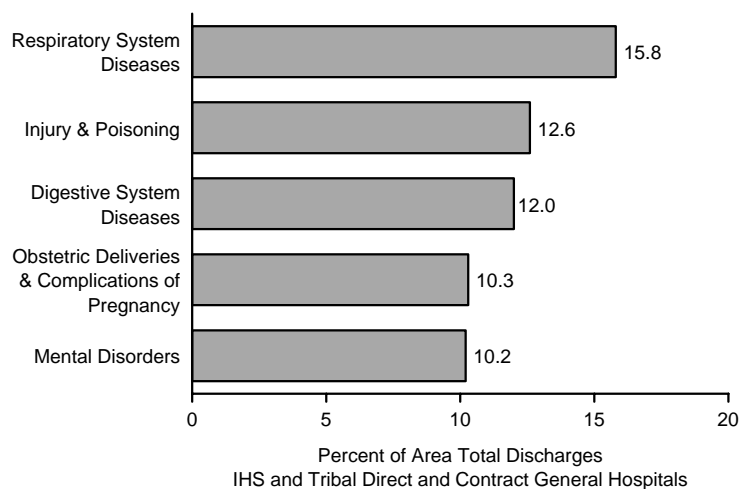
For the Bemidji Area in FY 1994, 15.7 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 13.7 percent.



## Chart 5.9 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

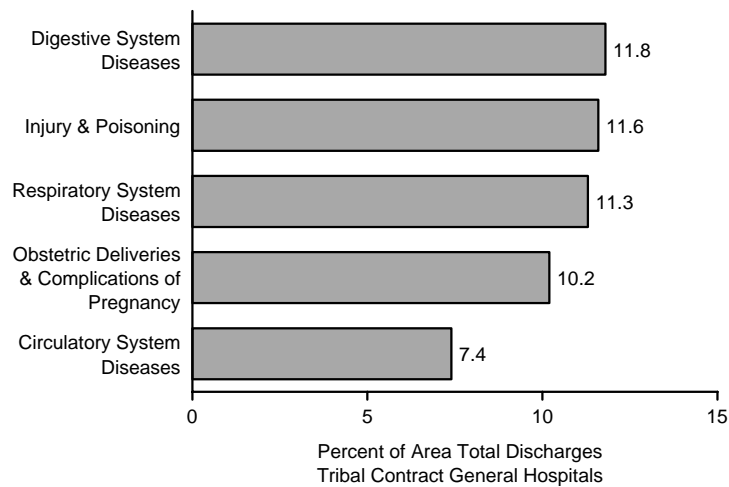
Billings Area, FY 1994

For the Billings Area in FY 1994, 15.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 12.6 percent.



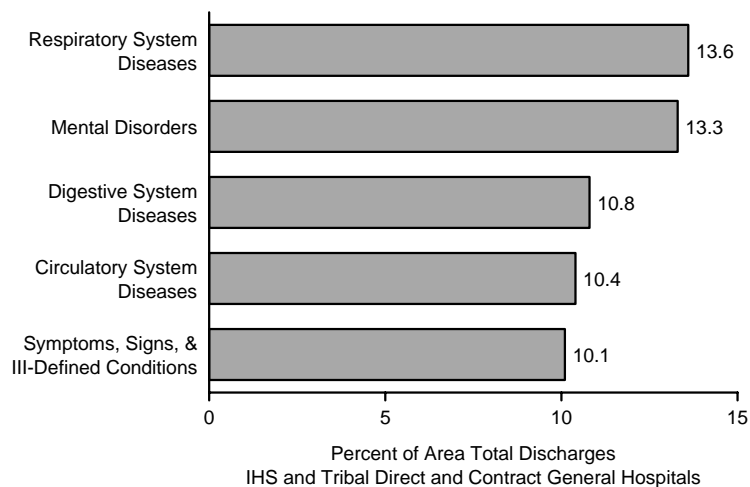
**Chart 5.10**  
**Leading Causes of Hospitalization**  
 California Area, FY 1994

For the California Area in FY 1994, 11.8 percent of all discharges from Tribal contract health service hospitals pertained to digestive system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 11.6 percent.



**Chart 5.11**  
**Leading Causes of Hospitalization**  
 Nashville Area, FY 1994

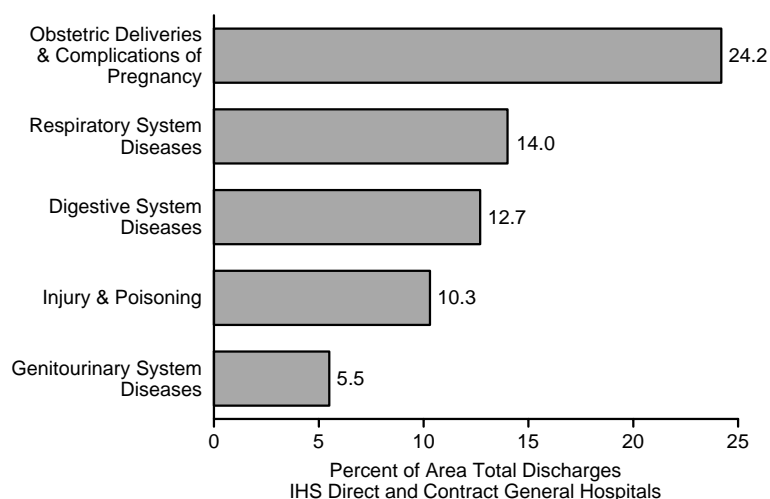
For the Nashville Area in FY 1994, 13.6 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by mental disorders at 13.3 percent.



## Chart 5.12 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Navajo Area, FY 1994

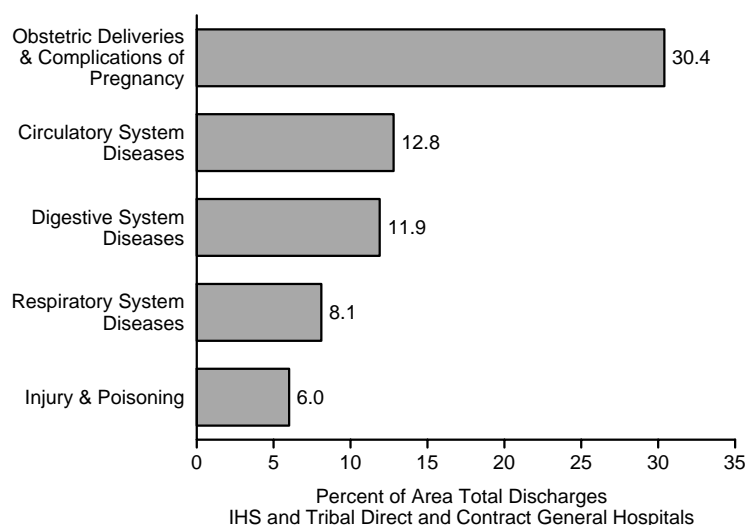
For the Navajo Area in FY 1994, 24.2 percent of all discharges from IHS direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 14.0 percent.



## Chart 5.13 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Oklahoma Area, FY 1994

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1994, 30.4 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 12.8 percent.

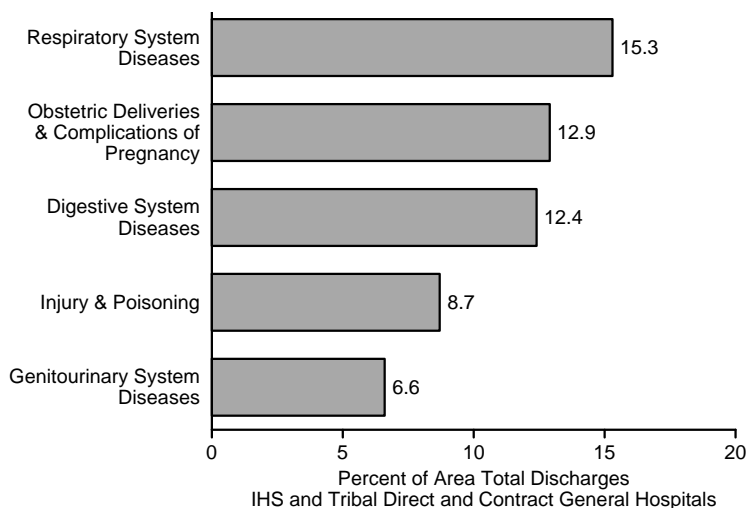




## Chart 5.14 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Phoenix Area, FY 1994

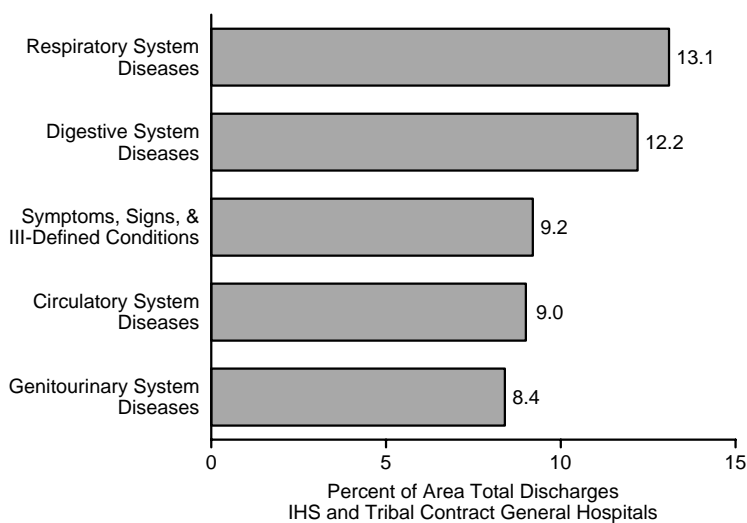
For the Phoenix Area in FY 1994, 15.3 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and puerperium at 12.9 percent.



## Chart 5.15 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Portland Area, FY 1994

For Portland Area in FY 1994, 13.1 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by digestive system diseases at 12.2 percent.

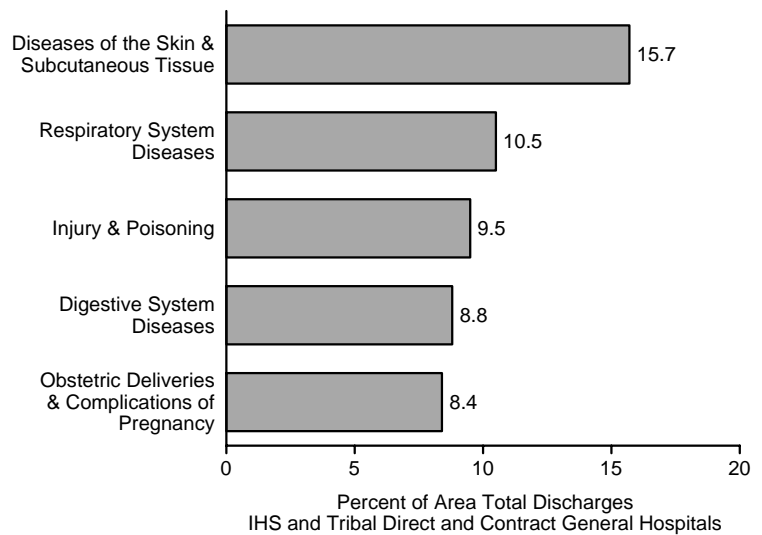


## Chart 5.16

# Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Tucson Area, FY 1994

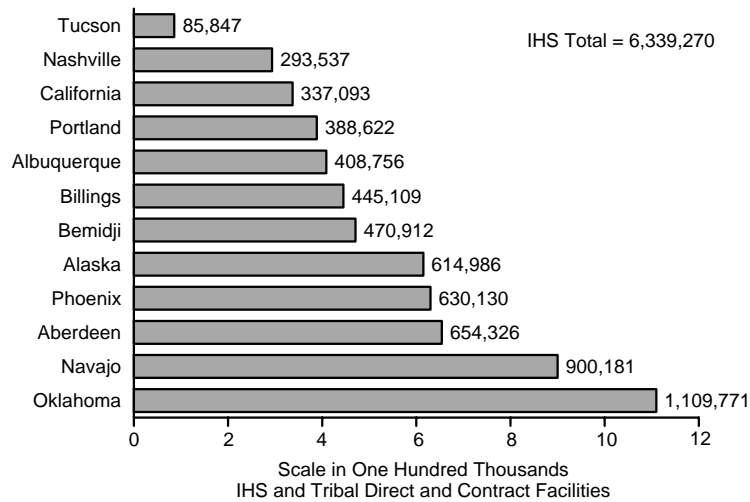
For the Tucson Area in FY 1994, 15.7 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 10.5 percent.



## Chart 5.17

### Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits, FY 1994

In FY 1994, there were over 6.3 million ambulatory medical visits to IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas had 32 percent of the visits, Oklahoma (1,109,771) and Navajo (900,181).



## Table 5.17

### Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1994

	Total	Indian Health Service		Tribal	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
<b>All IHS Areas</b>	<b>6,339,270</b>	<b>4,184,641</b>	<b>145,295</b>	<b>1,764,625</b>	<b>244,709</b>
Aberdeen	654,326	568,370	18,709	65,009	2,238
Alaska	614,986	195,088	1,664	371,646	46,588
Albuquerque	408,756	374,667	8,031	26,058	—
Bemidji	470,912	133,488	6,504	288,337	42,583
Billings	445,109	366,972	10,720	25,714	41,703
California	337,093	—	—	256,110	80,983
Nashville	293,537	63,710	1,600	202,986	25,241
Navajo	900,181	861,786	38,395	—	—
Oklahoma	1,109,771	728,848	20,969	359,334	620
Phoenix	630,130	547,964	14,317	63,096	4,753
Portland	388,622	268,342	23,400	96,880	—
Tucson	85,847	75,406	986	9,455	—

Sources: IHS Direct: APC Data System (Report 1A)

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3G)

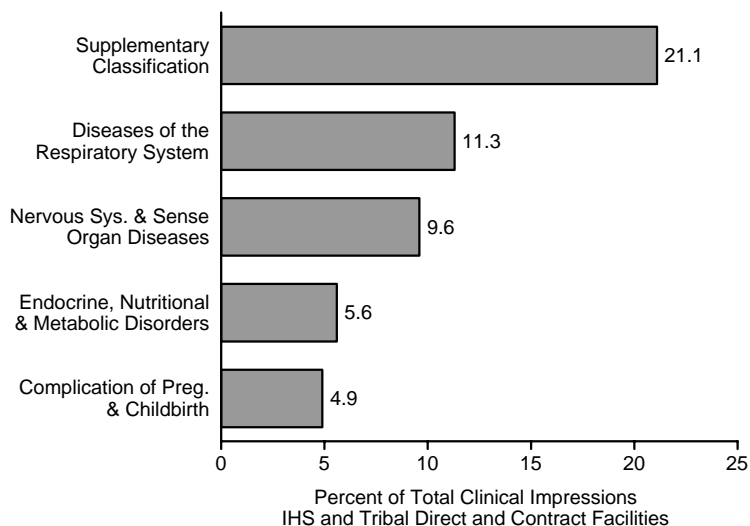
Tribal Direct and Contract: Area Submissions



## Chart 5.18 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

All IHS Areas, FY 1994

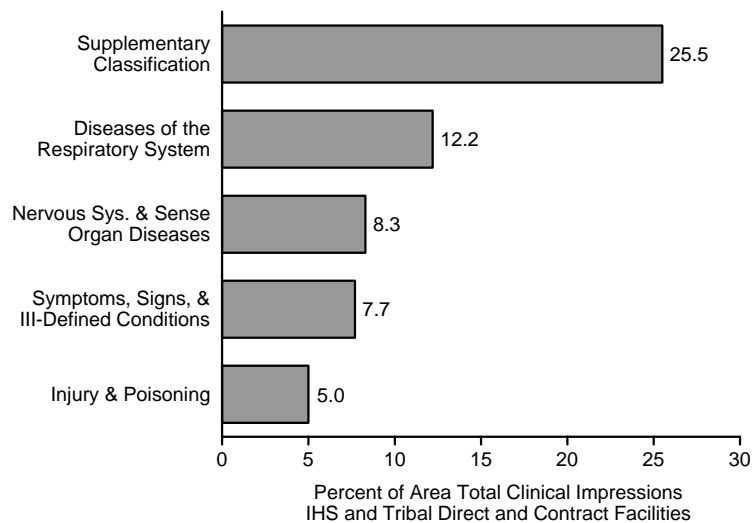
In FY 1994, 21.1 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.3 percent.



## Chart 5.19 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Aberdeen Area, FY 1994

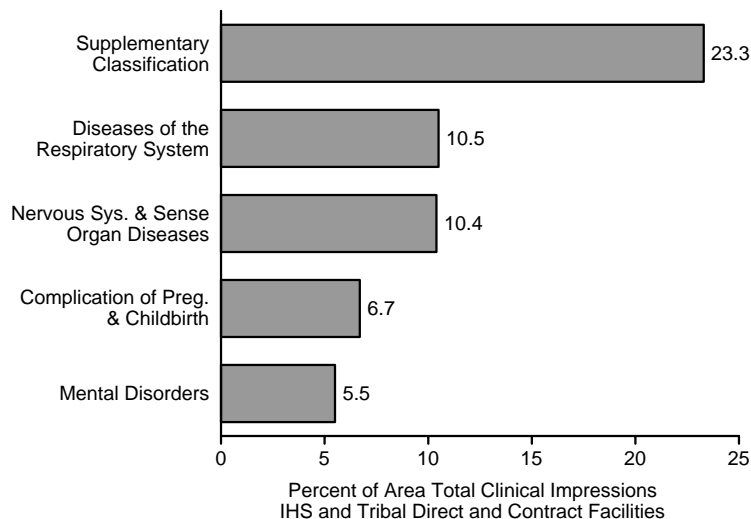
For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1994, 25.5 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.2 percent.



## Chart 5.20 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Alaska Area, FY 1994

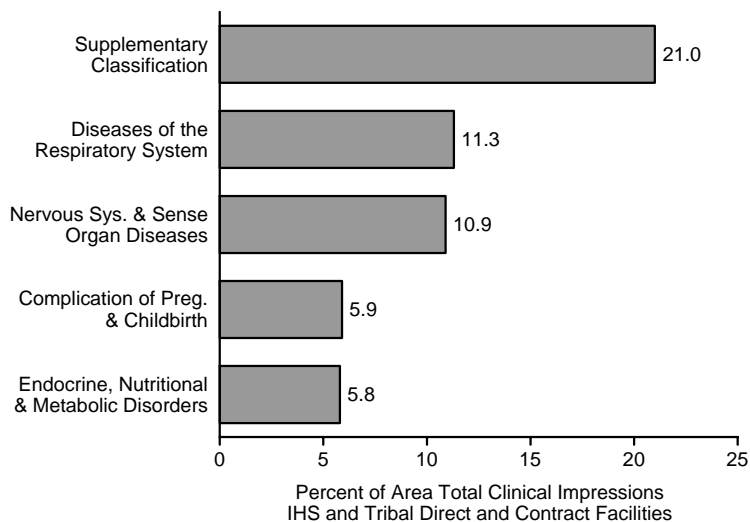
For the Alaska Area in FY 1994, 23.3 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 10.5 percent.



## Chart 5.21 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Albuquerque Area, FY 1994

For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1994, 21.0 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.3 percent.

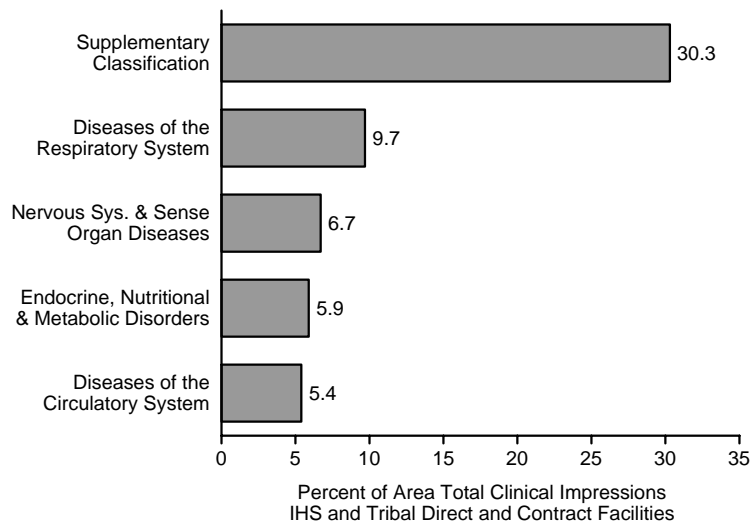


**Chart 5.22**

## **Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits**

Bemidji Area, FY 1994

For the Bemidji Area in FY 1994, 30.3 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 9.7 percent.

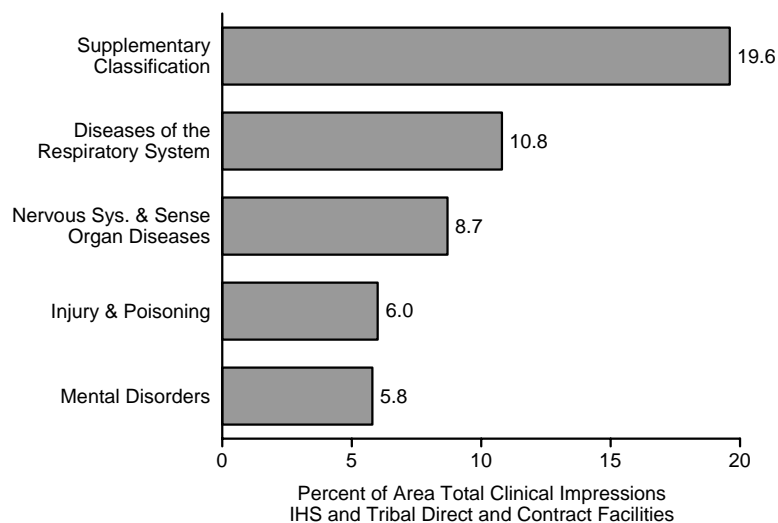


**Chart 5.23**

## **Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits**

Billings Area, FY 1994

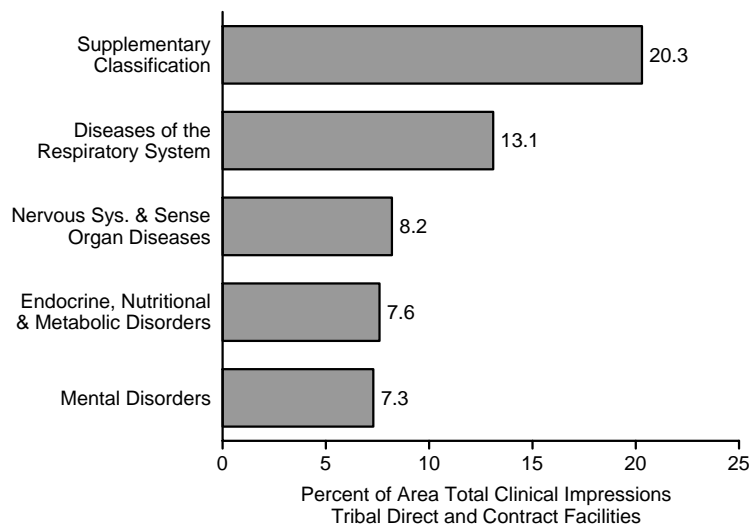
For the Billings Area in FY 1994, 19.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 10.8 percent.



## Chart 5.24 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

California Area, FY 1994

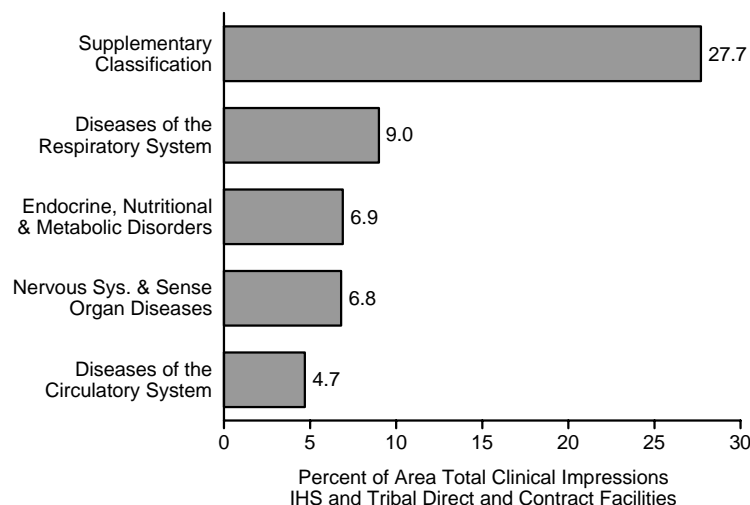
For the California Area in FY 1994, 20.3 percent of all clinical impressions in Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.1 percent.



## Chart 5.25 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Nashville Area, FY 1994

For the Nashville Area in FY 1994, 27.7 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 9.0 percent.

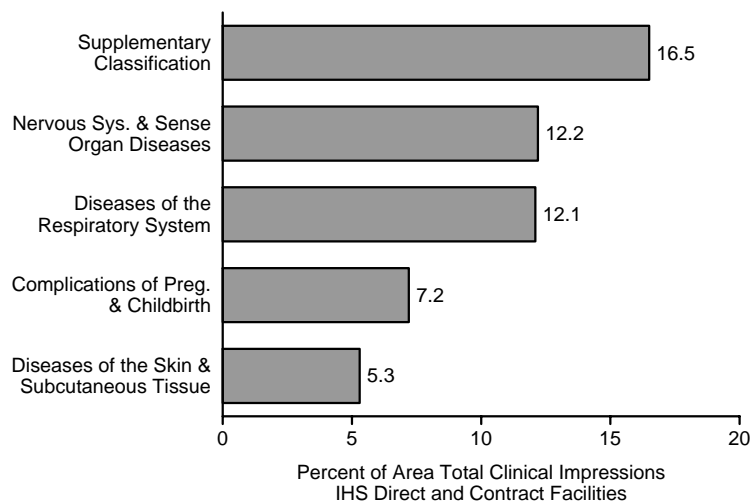


**Chart 5.26**

## **Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits**

Navajo Area, FY 1994

For the Navajo Area in FY 1994, 16.5 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 12.2 percent.

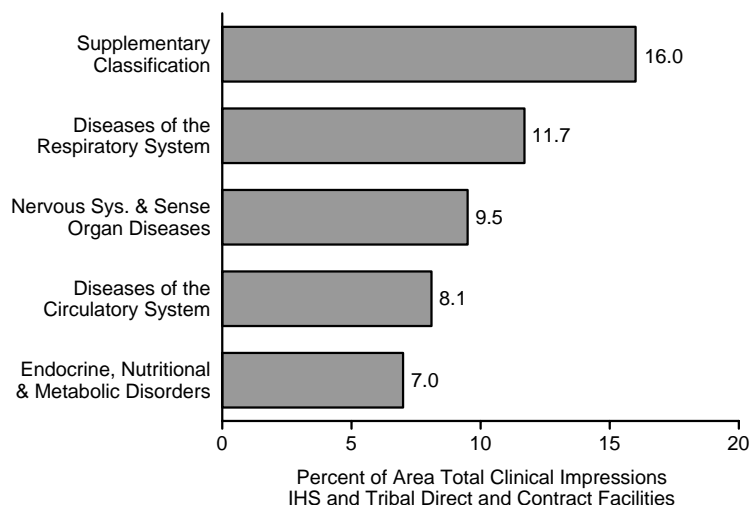


**Chart 5.27**

## **Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits**

Oklahoma Area, FY 1994

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1994, 16.0 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.7 percent.

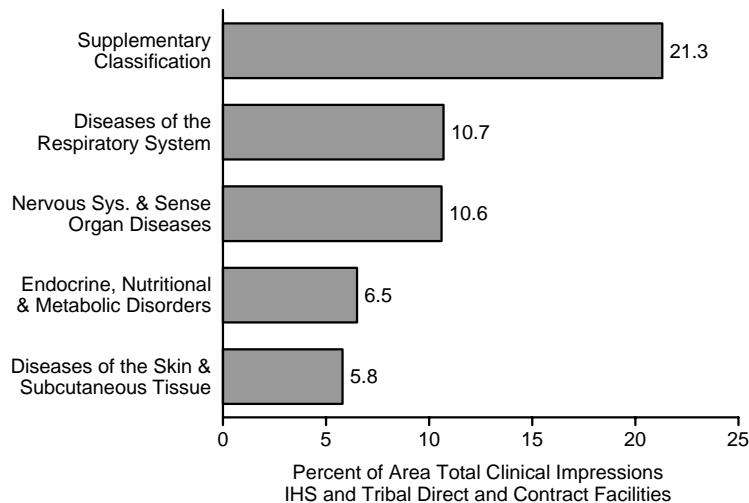




## Chart 5.28 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Phoenix Area, FY 1994

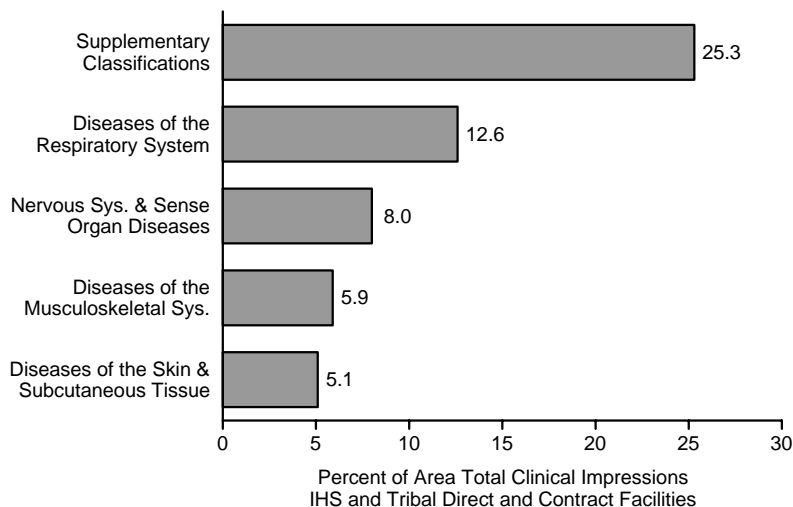
For the Phoenix Area in FY 1994, 21.3 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 10.7 percent.



## Chart 5.29 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Portland Area, FY 1994

For the Portland Area in FY 1994, 25.3 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.6 percent.

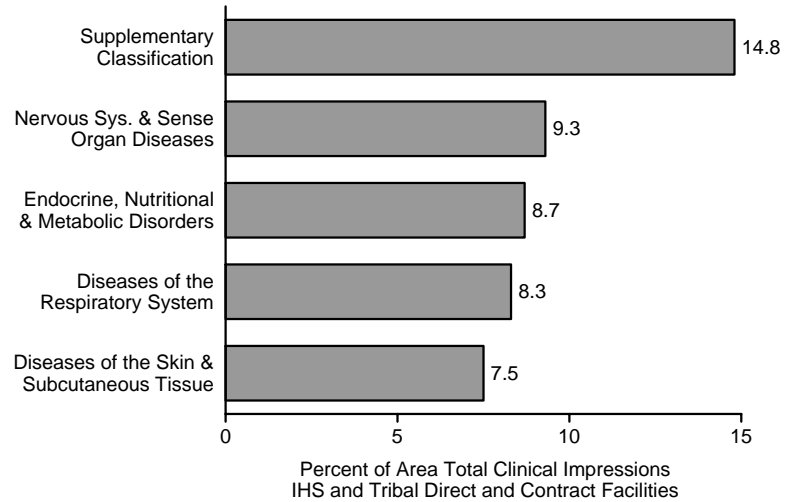


**Chart 5.30**

## **Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits**

Tucson Area, FY 1994

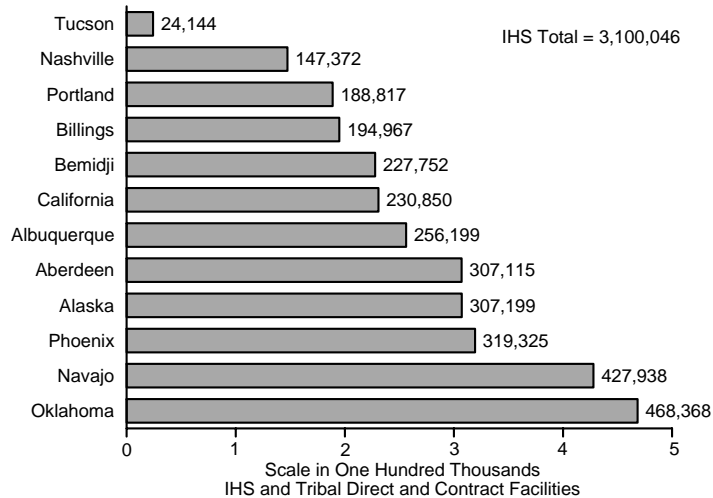
**F**or the Tucson Area in FY 1994, 14.8 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 9.3 percent.



### Chart 5.31

## Number of Dental Services Provided, FY 1995

In FY 1995, there were approximately 3.1 million dental services provided at IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas provided 29 percent of the dental services, Oklahoma (468,368) and Navajo (427,938).



### Table 5.31

## Number of Dental Services Provided

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

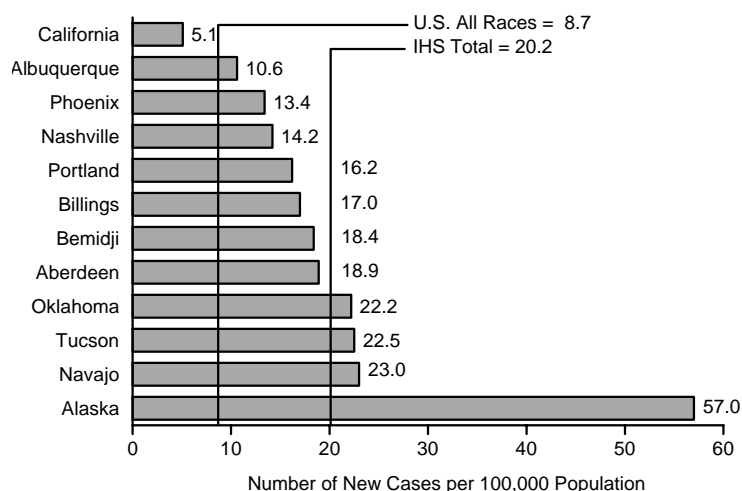
	Total		IHS direct		IHS contract		Tribal direct		Tribal contract	
	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services
<b>All IHS Areas</b>	<b>282,455</b>	<b>3,100,046</b>	<b>175,401</b>	<b>1,931,177</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>33,802</b>	<b>91,109</b>	<b>1,099,747</b>	<b>15,486</b>	<b>35,320</b>
Aberdeen	26,869	307,115	21,256	245,382	0	5,488	5,613	54,210	0	2,035
Alaska	26,913	307,199	9,183	95,954	261	2,519	17,469	208,726	0	0
Albuquerque	23,249	256,199	19,912	221,759	127	1,396	3,139	32,674	71	370
Bemidji	33,037	227,752	5,240	53,578	0	1,101	12,989	152,798	14,808	20,275
Billings	18,386	194,967	17,342	187,014	71	1,390	973	6,563	0	0
California	18,074	230,850	0	0	0	0	17,487	230,169	587	681
Nashville	10,871	147,372	2,724	32,580	0	23	8,127	108,179	20	6,590
Navajo	37,685	427,938	37,685	425,649	0	2,289	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	42,241	468,368	27,295	282,881	0	14,385	14,946	167,606	0	3,496
Phoenix	28,825	319,325	23,205	252,997	0	60	5,620	66,261	0	7
Portland	13,687	188,817	8,941	109,764	0	4,845	4,746	72,561	0	1,647
Tucson	2,618	24,144	2,618	23,619	0	306	0	0	0	219

Source: IHS Dental Workload Data Reporting System, 1995

## Chart 5.32

### Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1995

The rate of new tuberculosis cases for the IHS in CY 1995 was 2.3 times the rate for the U.S., 20.2 new cases per 100,000 population compared to 8.7. The Alaska Area rate (57.0) was over 6.5 times the U.S. rate.



## Table 5.32

### Number and Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1995



	Case rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases <sup>1</sup>
<b>U.S. All Races</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>22,860</b>
<b>All IHS Areas</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>278</b>
Aberdeen	18.9	17
Alaska	57.0	56
Albuquerque	10.6	8
Bemidji	18.4	14
Billings	17.0	9
California	5.1	6
Nashville	14.2	10
Navajo	23.0	47
Oklahoma	22.2	64
Phoenix	13.4	18
Portland	16.2	23
Tucson	22.5	6

<sup>1</sup> Number of new cases per 100,000 service population. Rates are based on a small number of new cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (data by State and county)